

Fast-track is a promise. It is a promise that the Congress gives to the President and, by extension, to all of America's trading partners. The promise is this: If the President pursues Congressionally prescribed objectives with America's trading partners, and if his negotiators consult closely with Congress, then Congress will give any resulting agreement special treatment: an up or down vote—no amendments—in a definite period of time. That promise is the essence of fast-track.

There was a time when America's trading partners felt it was up to the Administration to determine when it needed "fast-track" authority. Those were the halcyon days before the summer of 1994 when the Clinton Administration and Congress failed in the effort to agree on a fast-track bill. More importantly, it was before Chile decided that, unless the U.S. Administration had the fast-track promise in its pocket—unless America could negotiate with one voice—there was no point in negotiating at all. In the fall of 1995, Chile broke off the NAFTA accession negotiations with the United States. It continued talks with Canada and Mexico, however, concluding separate agreements with those two countries.

The world will never be the same again, at least not for U.S. trade negotiators. Countries will no longer give them the benefit of the doubt. From now on, any trade negotiation with the United States must be one that Congress supports from the beginning with fast-track, or it won't happen.

Our company, AMP Incorporated, has its headquarters in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, but we produce in twenty-five countries and sell into over 100. Approximately 54 percent of our 1996 earnings came from sales outside the United States, and that figure is rising. To a significant degree our future depends upon increased cooperation among governments, the kind of cooperation that is expressed in trade agreements. That is one reason why we belong to the Pacific Basin Economic Council, because PBEC is dedicated to increased trade and commercial cooperation throughout the Pacific Region.

The opponents of fast track like to talk about the record, as if somehow it were damaging. The reverse is true. The record is one of startling success. Here in the United States, the pursuit of more open global trade and investment policies has given us an export boom, record growth, enviably low unemployment, and an economy that is consistently rated the world's most competitive.

Abroad the story is even more startling. In East Asia, for example, over 371 million people were lifted out of poverty in the two decades from 1975 to 1995. That wasn't all due to trade. But open trade and investment policies, and the development strategies they made possible, were important parts of the story.

Whether one's focus is on the U.S. economy or on developments abroad, the results of the liberal trade policies of the past decades have been astoundingly positive. Nothing, however, is automatic. The world can't produce good economic results with bad economic policies. Both good policies and strong economies require international cooperation. And that means fast track. On behalf of the U.S. Member Committee of PBEC, I urge every Member of Congress and every Senator to renew the promise of fast-track now.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day and still no campaign finance reform.

This week saw another reason why we need to change the current system. The Republican National Committee spent \$800,000 in the race to replace former Representative, Susan Molinari. This money came from unregulated soft money contributions to the national parties. In a race like the one in New York, this amount of money made a significant difference in the outcome of the election. We need to fix the system that allows any party to come into a race at the last minute and buy an election with unregulated soft money.

If the House adopted a ban on soft money, like the one in the Bipartisan Freshman Campaign Reform bill, we would allow races to be decided by local candidates and their supporters, not by the parties or the special interests in Washington. That is how we will restore the public's faith in our electoral system and actually see voter participation increase, rather than the decline we have seen over the past several years.

Mr. Speaker, the time is now to move forward on a vote on campaign finance reform. The people of my district refuse to take "no" for an answer.

LEO PINCKNEY SALUTED FOR DEDICATION TO BASEBALL

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to Leo Pinckney, who has been making the 100-mile trip from Auburn, NY to Cooperstown for Baseball Hall of Fame inductions most of his life. An avid baseball fan and an active participant in professional baseball in central New York, Mr. Pinckney is a community legend in the upstate region of Cayuga County and we are very proud of the role he played in the commemoration of 1996's Baseball Hall of Fame Game.

That was when Leo Pinckney participated in the first pitch with Hall of Fame inductees Jim Bunning and Earl Weaver.

The event marked an official Hall of Fame congratulations to Leo, a former sports editor of the Auburn Citizen daily newspaper, for attending his 50th induction weekend.

Leo Pinckney was instrumental in returning professional baseball to Auburn in 1958 by helping to establish the Auburn Astros. Today, he is the President of the successors, the Auburn Doubledays.

Mr. Pinckney was President of the New York-Penn League from 1985-1992 and he now serves on the League Board of Directors. One of its divisions is named after him.

We are very proud of Leo Pinckney in central New York and happy for him that he has been so honored by professional baseball.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF PACIFICA, CALIFORNIA

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on November 22 of this year, Mr. Speaker, the city of Pacifica, CA, will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its incorporation. I am delighted and honored to call this anniversary to the attention of my colleagues here in the Congress, and I invite them to join me in congratulating the citizens and the city leaders of Pacifica on this noteworthy occasion.

Although the city of Pacifica is only 40 years old, the area is one of the most important historical areas in the State of California. In November 1769, a group of 63 Spanish explorers under the leadership of Don Gaspar de Portola climbed the mountain now known as Sweeney Ridge which lies within the boundaries of the city of Pacifica. They were the first Europeans to view the glorious panorama of the San Francisco Bay. It is noteworthy, Mr. Speaker, that the birthplace of de Portola—Balaguer, Spain, in the region of Catalonia—became a sister city of Pacifica in 1970.

Through the tireless efforts of many local Pacificans as well as other concerned citizens of our peninsula, coupled with the consistent and long-term effort of a number of us here in the Congress, Sweeney Ridge—the Plymouth Rock of the west coast—was included within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in 1984. Eighteen acres of land in Pacifica at the Portola discovery site have been designated a national historical landmark.

Mr. Speaker, lime pits beside Calera Creek in what is now Pacifica were exploited to provide whitewash which was used for the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776. As early as 1785, crops were planted in San Pedro Valley in Pacifica at the outpost of Mission Dolores. Two years later, willow fences were built to keep grizzly bears from the surrounding mountains away from the crops. In 1839 Don Francisco Sanchez was given a Mexican land grant by the Governor of the Mexican State of Alta California with boundaries similar to the present city boundaries of Pacifica. In 1846, Don Francisco moved to what is now called the Sanchez Adobe, which still stands on Linda Mar Boulevard. Throughout the first century of its history, this building was used as a home, hotel, bordello, speakeasy, bootleg saloon, hunting lodge, and artichoke packing shed. The building was acquired in 1947 by San Mateo County, and it is currently maintained as a county museum and park.

Pacifica remained an agricultural area until this century. In 1907 a quarry was opened in what is now Pacifica to provide stone for the rebuilding the city of San Francisco following the devastating earthquake of 1906. At about that same time, the Ocean Shore Railroad was extended into the area, and the development of housing in the Pacifica area began. The Little Brown Church, Anderson's Shore, and the San Pedro School—which later became city hall—also date from this period.

After World War II, growth accelerated in an effort to meet the housing needs of the many young families moving to the peninsula. On November 22, 1957, 10 communities—